[XXXVIIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1807.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1781.

To SAMUEL CHASE, Esquire.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

WERE I would close this address, but as I am glanced at in other parts of your publications, I cannot permit them to pass wholly unnoticed and uncensured.

You assert "the confiscation has taken place on the very principles contended for its justification." Be it so; the assertion however although true, does not contain the whole truth: for surely the withholding our bank stock (C), and the confiscation of the estates of several citizens of South-Carolina, altered the case, and rendered the measure necessary and just on the principle of retaliation, which before was only justifiable on the severest construction of the most rigid principles of the law of nature, and nations (D). When the first bill for the confiscation of British property was sent to the senate, a majority of that house was not convinced of its justice, and few, if any, at that time deemed it necessary. The senate requested that the consideration of the bill might be put off to another session, as the season of the year was far advanced, and the house very thin. The eagerness with which the bill was promoted by the delegates, the pretended inability to pay taxes so *speciously* enforced in their messages, the hastiness of the proposed sale of part of the property proposed to be confiscated in order to raise 5,220,000 dollars, and probably the knowledge of what had happened in a neighbouring state (E), induced a majority of the senate to be of opinion, that this property, if confiscated, would sell greatly under value, and lead some to suspect (I answer for one at least) that a *job was intended*, and that *some individuals* might raise great fortunes to themselves, at the expence of the public. It will not be controverted, that the state, far from suffering by the confiscation not taking place, when first proposed, will be a great gainer by the delay; indeed, if the necessities of the public did not render an immediate sale necessary, it would be good economy to defer the sale, or postpone it altogether till after peace.

A word or two, Sir, if you please, on the convention money, for the calling in of which you have so roughly handled both branches of the legislature. I do not mean to go into a justification of the resolves of congress of the 18th of March, for taking out of circulation the continental bills of credit, although I think those resolves may be vindicated from the aspersions cast upon them by interested men, or the partizans of our enemy. It is sufficient, for my present purpose, to assume as a fact, that the bills of credit issued by the convention, circulated at the same value with the bills of congress. Now, if it was right to adopt the resolves of congress with respect to *their money*, what reason was there for making a distinction between two currencies of equal value. Had a distinction been made, it would have opened a new field for speculation, and the incautious would have been taken in: even an expectation of such a distinction gave rise to a speculation of this nature, if credit is to be paid to the affidavits produced and read in the house of delegates. However, if the calling out of circulation the convention money, at the rate of one for forty, was wrong, although exactly at par with the continental currency, were *you blameless*? in moving to include in the law the bills of credit emitted under the old government? These bills did not circulate and consequently did not increase or depreciate the money in circulation, and had been bottomed on a fund amply sufficient for their redemption. But having succeeded in destroying the fund, you acted consistently enough in attempting to draw in the bills of credit issued thereon; perhaps you had some expectation, that the holders of the bills would bring them into the treasury, in conformity to the law, and some fears too, that if not brought in, they might hereafter rise up in judgment against the bondsmen, and produce a renewal of cancelled loan-office bonds, an operation, which, I suspect, would not be very well relished by persons in your predicament. Here it may not be improper to observe, that you have ascribed, in one of your Censors, the depreciation of the continental bills of credit to the resolves of the 18th of March above mentioned, though in truth, the rapid depreciation of those bills occasioned the resolves. Amongst the variety of causes, assignable for that depreciation, the one, you mention, has no place; for every cause must precede its effect: but the depreciation preceded the resolves. It is foreign to my purpose to point out the causes; their effects were but too sensibly felt in every department, and in all public and private dealings. The resolves of congress were passed to remedy these inconveniences, by drawing out of circulation a paper currency, which administering constant opportunities of fraud, answered not, but perverted the purposes of money. Indeed, these paper circulations have of late years been so much abused, that nothing but the most evident necessity can justify any further emissions, or the continuance in circulation of the present. Among the many blessings to be expected from peace, one of the greatest will be the means it will administer to the several states of getting rid of their paper currencies, and introducing in their stead gold and silver, which not being subject to such fluctuations and uncertainty, are not so liable to be abused, to the great detriment of most, and to the utter ruin of many citizens.

You censure the majority of the senate for not repealing the law excluding traders from congress, and impute their conduct to *their hatred of an individual*. Is it not astonishing that *you*, who complain so bitterly of having unworthy motives ascribed to your conduct, although circumstances strongly justify the imputation, should impute to others so *mean a motive*, as their *hatred of you*? No senator, I am confident, was influenced in voting, by such a principle. I hope, I shall be credited by those, who know me best, when I assert, that I did not give my negative to that bill through *hatred to you*, (for you really are not an object of my resentment) but because I apprehended a possibility of your being elected a delegate to congress, in which station, I feared, you might injure the public. Merchants are useful members of the community, and as such ought to be countenanced and encouraged by the legislature; but the spirit of the times and circumstances, may justify a temporary exclusion of that order of men from the public councils. If all merchants were men of known probity, and tried integrity, the exclusion would be improper; however as past occurrences have discovered that all are not to be trusted, it is prudent to exclude the latter, which cannot be done, but by a general law; for certainly in times, when an insatiable thirst of accumulating wealth, and of rising into opulence instantaneously, and not by the gradual progress of an unremitting industry, has taken place of a sober and well regulated spirit of trade, when occasions present themselves of making thousands by one bold, though *publicly* injurious stroke of speculation, mercantile men can more readily turn such occasions to their own emolument, than others not engaged in trade. Thus the facility, and strong inducement of abusing the trust, are with me arguments for not administering the opportunity, and consequently for a temporary exclusion of merchants from the great representative council of North-America.

This address you may, Sir, as usual impute to anger, or hatred; it flows from neither of those passions, but from a desire to vindicate my own character from the false, bad, and illiberal motives you have attributed to my public conduct. If I have not paid you, as many compliments, as you have paid yourself in the last Censor, consider, that I have not viewed your character through the medium of your self-love, and that I have learnt from reading, reflexion, and some experience of the ways of men, to distinguish between declamation, and argument, *confident assertions*, and proofs, and the pretences to, and the effects of genuine patriotism (F).

CH. CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.

July 16, 1781.

(C) *Extract from lord North's speech, translated from the Courier de l'Europe of the 19th March, 1781.*

"*I declare openly and* publicly *believe, that every* stockholder *interested in our funds, whether Frenchman, Spaniard, Hollander, or rebel, is inviolably preserved in the full possession of his property. I have named even rebels, and I can prove, that the fact has preceded the assertion. When the rebellion broke out in America, the states of Maryland and Rhode-Island had pretty considerable sums in our funds; certainly, if a breach of national faith was ever justifiable, it would be in a case of this nature: it has not been violated; the rebel property has been regarded as sacred as that of our most zealous friends.*"

Indeed my lord! Surely you must be ignorant then of the solicitor-general's *opinion, by which the trustees of the Bank stock belonging to the people of Maryland were advised to protest the bills of exchange drawn on them by the governor and council, or by the treasurer of this state under their authority.*

(D) *It is also to be observed, that the confiscation, as first proposed by the delegates, was general, and extended as well to the property of refugees, as to that of persons properly deemed British subjects. The two branches of the legislature differed on this point; for by former laws the refugees were considered as subjects of this state, and permitted to return to it, within a limited time, and under certain conditions: by a law of the last session but one they were not to be considered absolutely as British subject till after the first day of next March, since they might return to this state at any time before that day; and a law of the very last session restored to them the value of their estates, to be repaid by the public if sold, provided they return by the time limited, and are not found guilty of any of the crimes forfeiting them, within the meaning of that law, &c.*

The property in Pennsylvania of persons forfeited by outlawry or on conviction of treason, sold for little more than a shilling in the pound, and the money continuing to depreciate, the state got next to nothing by the sales, while the purchasers made very profitable bargains.

(F) *As Mr. Holt's letter to Mr. Chase, referred to in the preceding part of this address to that gentleman, may not be known but to very few persons in this state, I have republished the whole of it.*

"*The foregoing letter (Mr. Chase's to Mr. Holt) was received the 13th instant, while I was absent on a journey to New-England, otherwise I should sooner have given it a place in my paper. For the author (and every other person on a similar occasion) may be assured of my hearty disposition to give him all the opportunity, he could wish, to vindicate himself from any charge, exhibited against him, in my paper. I cannot however at present, agree with Mr. Chase in opinion, that the name of the author of the pieces signed* Publius, *is at all necessary to his vindication, which may be as well effected without, as with it. The charge is plainly expressed, and if Mr. Chase proves it to be groundless, and unjust, his character will be perfectly cleared without his being acquainted with the name of his accuser. But if it should hereafter appear, that he has been injured, or could derive any just advantage from that knowledge, I assure him, I have not the least interest in, or inclination to the concealment. At present however, I hold myself obliged to it, by the duties of the business I profess, for if the names of writers, without their consent, should be given, without any apparent necessity, or good reason, it would be a great restraint upon the freedom of the press, and prevent many important public advantages of it. Mean while, I beg leave to assure Mr. Chase, that if I could have had the least suspicion, that the pieces signed Publius were* malicious, *or* untrue, *I would not have inserted them for any person on earth; but the character of the writer, set him above suspicion of any design, but the public good. Hence Mr. Chase will see, that I am not at present sensible, that* Publius *has injured him—nor on that account think myself obliged to give up that author's name; but my regard to impartial justice, is a sufficient inducement to my ready compliance with Mr. Chase's desire, in his other alternative, the publication of the foregoing letter to me* (G). *I am his and the public's humble servant,* The PRINTER."

(G) "*If a sense of justice to the man (says Mr. Chase in his letter to Mr. Holt) whose reputation you have been instrumental to injure, will not induce you to disclose the writer, I request you to publish this letter, and I pledge my* veracity *and* honour *to the public, that every fact alleged by the author as criminal, or exceptionable in me, is either wholly false, or grossly misrepresented; and I undertake (if he will give his name) to prove him a slanderer and a calumniator.*"

If Mr. Chase had proved to the satisfaction of the public, "that every fact alleged by Publius against him as criminal, or exceptionable, was either wholly false, or grossly misrepresented," *would it not have followed as a consequence, that Publius had slandered and calumniated his character? But surely the* real name *of that author was no more connected with the facts, on which Mr. Chase would have grounded his defence, and rested his reputation, than the* fictitious name *of Publius: the knowledge then of the person, who wrote the pieces signed Publius, was not necessary to Mr. Chase's vindication. If Mr. Chase sought a reparation for the injury done to his character, after he had evinced that it had been undeservedly injured, he might have sued Mr. Holt for a libel, if that printer had then refused to give up the author. Mr. Holt has indeed informed the public, that he would not in that case any longer conceal from Mr. Chase the author's name.* "*If (says he) it should hereafter appear that he (Mr. Chase) has been injured, or could derive any just advantage from that knowledge, I assure him, I have not the least interest in, or inclination to the concealment.*"

TO THE
PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IT having been publicly reported, ſince June laſt, that Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, intended to accuſe me of certain matters injurious to my honour and character, as a delegate to congreſs and member of the houſe of delegates, and that his charges were to be publiſhed in your paper; I requeſt you to inſert this next after his publication. The good opinion of the honeſt and virtuous part of the community, I wiſh to preſerve; the envy and malice of Mr. Carroll, and his party I deſpiſe. His friendſhip I never deſire to regain. No one will ever be benefited by it. I broke off my connection with him b cauſe he oppoſed the teſt act; and became the advocate of the diſaffected, tories, and refugees; becauſe he oppoſed the confiſcation of Britiſh property, and inſolently and falſely imputed my maintaining the propriety of the meaſure to baſe and intereſted motives; becauſe e changed his political conduct, and publiſhed principles deſtructive of the freedom and independence of America; becauſe in, and out of congreſs he betrayed an unmanly fear of our ſucceſs in the war; becauſe he poſſeſſes an inherent hereditary meanneſs and avarice of ſoul incapable of friendſhip to individuals or love to the public; and becauſe of his perfidious conduct, and violated friendſhip to me. Men of honour and candour will ſuſpend their judgment, and form no opinion of my conduct, before they hear, and co ſider my anſwer, which ſhall be given in a little time; the cenſure of enemies is beneath my notice. I know not the charges Mr. Carroll intends to make againſt me; I underſtand he has ſigned his name. For this, the only generous action of his life, he is entitled to my thanks. Conſcious of the rectitude of my actions, I pledge myſelf to the public that every charge is falſe, miſrepreſented, or exaggerated, and that I never was guilty of any act forbid by the municipal, or moral law, or intentionally or conſequentially injurious to my country. I only require a fair and candid hearing. I rejoice to have found an accuſer, and I will prove him a ſlanderer and calumniator.

Aug. 10, 1781. SAMUEL CHASE.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 15.

Extract of a letter from major-general Greene, dated Head-Quarters, on the High Hills of Santee, July 17.

"THE late reinforcement which arrived in Charles-town amounted to a little more th n 2000 men, and had orders only juſt to call there, but were not expected to be wanted, and were to have gone to the northward. One of the regiments mutinied a few days ſince at Dorch ſter; in quelling which near an hundred men were killed and wounded: it is ſaid to have ariſen from the nature of the ſervice the men were employed in, different from what they expected. They came over as ſettlers, not as ſoldiers.

Nothing can equal the cruel ravages of the enemy in theſe parts, where they leave the country. The tories are all ordered down below Orangeburg, but I believe few will go; and I am happy to hear a far leſs number have joined the enemy, in their late movements, than was expected. The militia on our ſide are increaſing; in Georgia a conſiderable body are collected, and in readineſs to defend the ſtate."

Aug. 21 Letters received by the Elthin, Job Pray, maſter, in a paſſage of 21 days from Cape François, bring the following intereſting intelligence:

That count de Graſſe had ſailed from thence with a large ſquadron for the Havanna, were he was to be joined by eleven ſail of Spaniſh ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, and was to take on board 7000 land troops, which, when added to the French troops already embarked, would amount to 15,000. That the reduction of St. Auguſtine, Savanna and Charles-town, formed the immediate objects of this grand armament; and, at the beginning of October, would be in readineſs to commence their operations, in concert with the arms of the United States, for the diſpoſſeſſing the Britiſh of the poſts they hold in the city of New York and the bay of Cheſapeake. The veſſel which has brought the above important news ſailed under convoy of the French fleet for three days, and ſaw them all well, ſtanding for Cuba. There can be no doubt but theſe great and generous exertions of our beloved ally will excite an univerſal ardor throughout the federal union, and that the only point of emulation will be, who ſhall catch the glory of contributing moſt, in the courſe of the campaign, to the eſtabliſhment of theſe riſing, extenſive, and independent republics.

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 30.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that on the 28th inſt. the 3d Maryland regiment, commanded by lieut. col. Peter Adams, marched from this city to join the ſouthern army. This regiment has been raiſed within theſe few months, but from the unwearied vigilance of the officers, has all the appearance of a veteran corps; it conſiſts of upwards of 400 men, enliſted for three years and the war, and are well equipped for the field. The mutual good offices which have paſſed between the citizens and the officers of this regiment, whilſt ſtationed at this place, has rendered their departure much regretted. The ardor that ſpread through their ranks, on the proſpect of taking the field, and their military appearance, inſpired every beholder with a pleaſing confidence, that they would render eſſential ſervices, and be an honour to their country.

There are *now* at this ſtation upwards of 600 men, who, tho' originally for nine months, promiſe ere long to be enliſted for three years and the war; many have already enliſted for thoſe terms, and others entering every day. If there is public virtue enough remaining to ſupport the cre it of our new emiſſion, we may flatter ourſelves to ſee our line complete by the winter. The recruiting ſervice is now under the direction of major-general Smallwood, whoſe diſtinguiſhed ſervices in the field, are equalled by his unremitted attention to this important buſineſs.

Monday next is the day appointed by the conſtitution and form of government for the election of electors of the ſenate for this city, Baltimore-town, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate,

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank and obſervation in general Greene's army, to his friend in this city, dated High Hills of Santee, July 20. 1781.

"Our parties below have had ſeveral very ſucceſsful ſkirmiſhes with detachments of the enemy. The cavalry of the legion and colonel Hampton's South-Carolina ſtate regument of light dragoons, have been almoſt to the gates of Charles-town. They took a number of officers and other priſoners, at, what is cal ed, the Quarter-houſe, about five miles from town, from whence, it is ſaid, colonel Balfour narrowly eſcaped. At Dorcheſter lieut. col. Lee took three or four waggons, and 40 or 50 horſes, within ſight of the poſt, but unluckily their loading was fatly ſtored, except one with ammunition, and the garriſon reinforced a few hours before.

"On Monday night laſt, at the approach of general Sumpter, the enemy evacuated Bigger's church, near Monk's corner, which was fortified and garriſoned by the 90th regiment, commanded by colonel Coates. They burnt the church and a great quantity of ſtores; but our people got in time enough to ſave a few hogſheads of rum from the flames. The next morning they were eagerly purſued by the legion (which is active upon all occaſions) and overtaken at Quincy bridge on the road to Charles-town. Our cavalry charged the moment they came up with them. Their rear guard, conſiſting of a captain's command, threw down their arms without firing a ſhot; but the main body having got over the bridge, and poſted ſome artillery on the cauſeway, lieut. col. Lee gave orders to halt; but theſe orders not being communicated to capt. Armſtrong, who led the van, that gallant officer precipitately paſſed the bridge, though much broken, and drove the enemy from one of their field pieces; but finding only a part of his troop had followed him, and that t e ſituation was unfavourable for cavalry, he fled off and r paſſed at a ford without loſs. Generals Sumpter and Marion being adviſed of theſe circumſtances, marched on to ſupport the legion, but did not arrive till the enemy recovered of the confuſion into which the firſt onſet of the cavalry had thrown them, and had taken ſuch a poſition, that by throwing their troops into farm houſes and behind fences, it was impracticable for our troops to diſlodge them, and night put an end to the conteſt.

"Lord Rawdon left Orangeburg a few days ſince, with a conſideable detachment, and a great number of waggons, and marched to Charles-town. By intercepted letters, this manœuvre is explained. His lordſhip wanted a convoy to town, from whence he goes immediately to Europe; col. Balfour will command the army, and Gold will be commandant of the city. The waggons are intended to bring ſalt, rum, and other ſtores, to ſupply the place of thoſe which we have obliged them to deſtroy and taken from them. They preſume to talk of returning to Congaree, but I think it rather a threat than a reſolution. Our loſs in the ſeveral rencounters which we have had below is very inconſiderable. The enemy is ſaid to have loſt about 100 killed and wounded, beſides 7 commiſſioned officers and 130 con-commiſſioned officers and privates taken priſoners, and a conſiderable quantity of officers baggage, in which was found not a contemptable ſum in guineas, &c.

Saturday, Auguſt 18, 1781.

A conſiderale number of reſpectable inhabitants of Prince-George's county, aſſembled at the court-houſe in Upper Marlborough, for the purpoſe of adopting ſuch meaſures as might be deemed proper and neceſſary for ſupporting the credit and value of the paper emiſſion of the general aſſembly at their laſt ſeſſion;

DAVID CRAUFURD, Eſq; in the chair,

And the meeting impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the many and recent dangers and miſchiefs ariſing from depreciating currency, as well with reſpect to the common cauſe, as the private welfare and happineſs of the friends and ſupporters of the independence of America, and eſteeming it indiſpenſably neceſſary, and being determined to the utmoſt of their power, in aid of the legiſlature, to eſtabliſh and maintain the credit and value of the ſaid paper emiſſion, againſt the pernicious arts of deſigning and inconſiderate men.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the inhabitants of this county ought, and the members of this meeting will, ſign the ſubſcription and aſſociation papers agreeably to the recommendation of the legiſlature.

That the inhabitants of this county ought, and the members of this meeting will, take and receive the bills of the ſaid emiſſion at par with ſpecie in all dealings and tranſactions paſt and future, until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordered or directed by the legiſlature, or ſome future meeting of the county.

That the inhabitants of this county ought not, and the members of this meeting, or any of them will not, aſk, demand, take, or receive a greater price in the bills of the ſaid emiſſion than in ſpecie for any goods, merchandiſe, or produce, or withhold their goods or commodities from ſale under an apprehenſion that payment of the price thereof may be made in bills of the ſaid emiſſion at par with ſpecie.

That the inhabitants of this county ought not, and the members of this meeting will not, have any dealings or tranſactions, or enter into any contract for the ſale, purchaſe, or loan of any goods, merchandiſe, or commodities of any nature or kind whatſoever, with any perſon reſiding in this ſtate, or any agent, factor, or attorney, unleſs ſuch perſon, agent, factor, or attorney, hath ſubſcribed, or will ſubſcribe the aſſociation recommended by the legiſlature, and hath agreed, and is willing to receive and take the bills of the ſaid emiſſion at par with ſpecie in all dealings and tranſactions, with who ſhall withhold their goods, merchandiſes, or commodities from ſale u der the apprehenſion mentioned in the above third reſolve.

That if any inhabitant or aſſociator of this county, or any other perſon within this county, regardleſs of the public welfare ſhall be daring enough to violate his faith and honour, by wilfully depreciating the ſaid bills of credit, or ſhall evade, violate, or attempt to contravene any of theſe reſolutions, ſuch perſon ought to be held up to the public odium, and deemed unworthy of the ſociety of his fellow citizens.

Reſolved alſo, That Dr. Richard Smith, Humphrey Belt, Walter Bowie, Jeremiah Magruder, John Magill, George Lee, George Digges, Abraham Boyd, Thomas Owen Williams, John Beall, Samuel Bond, Henry Rozer, Thomas H. Hall, John Addiſon, John Fraſer Bowie, Rinaldo Johnſon, Levin Covington Benjamin Wailes, Thomas Gantt, junior, Thomas Harwood, Leonard Holliday, William Bowie, Robert Bowie, Allen Bowie, Leonard Hollyday, junior, William Beanes, junior, John Hawkins, John Read Magruder, William Beanes, and Clement Hill, junior, gentlemen, or any three or more of them be a committee to perintend the execution, and to examine into breaches of theſe reſolves, and publiſh and make known every tranſgreſſion thereof, and to enforce a due obſervance of the ſaid reſolves according to their true meaning, ſpirit, and intention; and that the ſaid committee, or any ſeven or more of them be empowered to call a meeting of the county any matters relating to theſe reſolutions when they may judge it expedient.

Reſolved, That theſe proceedings be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed by order of the meeting,

DAVID CRAUFURD.

In COUNCIL, Auguſt 16, 1781.

THE meaſures purſuing by this ſtate, for ſ up the regiments of infantry and troops of cav and preparing them immediately to take the f make the demands for the new emiſſion of m very conſiderable; but as the money to defray expences of the campaign, cannot iſſue until ſubſcriptions and ſecurities are lodged with treaſurer, the Governor and Council earneſtly queſt all thoſe gentlemen who are authoriſed t ceive ſubſcriptions, to exert themſelves in comp ing that buſineſs, and to make returns of the ſcriptions already received to the treaſurer of ſhore without loſs of time.

By order, T. JOHNSON, [illegible]

[*For adverriſements ſee the ſupplement.*]

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SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1781.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at their last session, will commence the sale of all the property, both real, personal, and mixed, late belonging to James Russell and company, commonly known by the name of the Nottingham Company, consisting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, situate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore-town; 160 slaves of different ages and sexes, amongst whom are several valuable tradesmen, such as forgemen, colliers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. stock of every kind, household furniture, and farming utensils. On the premises are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two grist-mills, all in good repair. That part of the premises called the Long-Caln, where the forges stand, is in point of situation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water-works, the Brandywine not excepted. Besides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the same dam and same race be supplied with a great abundance of water in the driest seasons. The iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and stock of every kind sufficient for carrying them on, will be sold in undivided shares, not exceeding tenths; or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into small and convenient parcels, and sold separately, as may appear at the time of sale best to suit the wishes of the purchasers, and the intention of the state. The sum bid to be paid in specie, or in the bills of credit emitted in this state, by the act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit if necessary. Credit will be given to the purchasers to the first day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds with two good securities, each having real property in this state to the value of the purchase money. The sale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at capt. Phillips's, that noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, which being part of the premises will also be sold.

By order of the commissioners,
1 Cat JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the last session of assembly, will be sold at public auction on the premises the 25th day of October next, the three following tracts of land lying in Montgomery county, viz. Part of Friendship, 400 acres, being part of the tract on which col. John Murdock lives, near George-town; Conclusion, containing about 1800 acres at the mouth of Seneca; and a tract called Accord, alias Concord, containing about 600 acres, and about six miles distant from the foregoing tract. The above lands are valuable for their situation, soil, and timber, and will be laid off and sold in small and convenient farms from 100 to 300 acres. The money to be paid down, or the purchaser to give bond with two good and sufficient securities to pay one third of the purchase money on the first day of September 1782, one third on the first of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first of September 1784, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit emitted pursuant to an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment. The sale will commence on the tract adjoining col. Murdock's.

By order of the commissioners,
1 Cat JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on the 10th day of September next,

THE ropewalks, late the property of William Smith, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Worthington; most conveniently situated on Fell's-point. The purchase money to be paid, or secured to be paid, in gold and silver, or in the continental bills of credit, emitted in this state, at the real value thereof. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September 1782, one third on the first day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first day of September 1784. The purchaser will be put into possession immediately upon complying with the terms of sale.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.
4 X

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of assembly will be sold at public auction, on the 10th day of October next, on the premises, the ground rents of a considerable number of lots in Frederick-town, also several tracts containing about 7000 acres of very valuable land lying contiguous to the said town, most of which is improved, late the property of Daniel Dulany son of Daniel. Three well situated lots in the said town, on which are erected two handsome and commodious brick dwelling houses, with other improvements. Also two tracts of valuable land, containing about 1100 acres, within a few miles of the said town, late the property of the rev. Henry Addison. A tract containing about 300 acres of good land in Frederick county, called Partnership, late the property of John Buchanan. The whole will be laid out into small and convenient farms from 100 to 300 acres. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers, if not, they may give bond with two good and sufficient securities to pay one third of the sum bid on the first day of September 1782, another third on the first day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first of September 1784, with interest, in gold or silver, or the new bills of credit in pursuance of an act of the last session of assembly, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order of the commissioners,
16 Cat JOSEPH BAXTER, clk.

Annapolis, August 30, 1781.

To be rented by the year, or leased for a number of years,

THE large and commodious house, formerly the dwelling house of William Reynolds, late of this city, well calculated for a tavern or private gentleman's family, as there is every conveniency for either. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. w3

1 0 7/6 MARY REYNOLDS.

Charles county, August 14, 1781.

I HAVE in my custody committed as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is ABRAHAM, and belongs to a certain Williamson Ball, in Richmond county of Virginia, and says he was taken away from one of his master's quarters by a parcel of men that belonged to a barge commanded by one capt. Shaddick, and from thence they carried him to the Head of Elk, and on his apprehending they intended to sell him he made his escape from them with an intent to get home to his master; he is a well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, appears to be about 25 years of age, and very sensible, he has a large scar on his nose; had on and brought with him a blue cloth cap, one blue cloth coat, a striped linen ditto, an old dyed fustian ditto, a sailor's jacket, one brown cloth ditto without sleeves, one new osnabrig shirt, one old ditto, one striped linen ditto, one pair of striped linen trousers, two pair of old country cloth breeches, one pair of corded dimetty ditto, two pair of yarn hose, a pair of shoes, a pair of copper shoe-buckles, a flannel blanket, and an old knapsack. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

1 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of this state, for an act to enable him to record a deed, and make it valid, although it was not acknowledged according to the form prescribed by law; it was executed by Mr. Cravath of Baltimore-town, in the beginning of 1777, when there was no civil magistrate acting under the new government just then formed.

7 NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for an act to pass, making the repairs and keeping the causeway that leads through Pocomoke swamp to Snowhill-town, in Worcester county, a public charge upon the said county in general. 2 8w

Annapolis, June 18, 1781.

THE office in this city for taking subscriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan-office.

7 THOMAS HARWOOD,
CHARLES WALLACE.

Office for the preservation and sale of forfeited estates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Pursuant to an act of assembly, will be sold, at public auction, on the 11th day of September next, at the Lancashire furnace, in Baltimore county,

BETWEEN thirteen and fourteen thousand acres of valuable land, lying near to Baltimore-town, late the property of the Principio company; on which are erected two convenient furnaces, and two grist mills. The land will be chiefly parcelled out into small and convenient farms. That part on which the furnaces are erected, will be first sold, in order that any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, with a view to carry on the iron-works, may have an opportunity of securing such other parts of the land as they may think necessary. At the same time will be sold, the utensils and stock, of every kind belonging to the said works; among which are about one hundred valuable slaves, of different ages and sizes; sundry of which are excellent tradesmen, such as founders, colliers, blacksmiths, &c. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchasers; if not, they may give bond with security, to pay one third of the sum bid on the first day of September 1782, another third on the first of September 1783, and the remaining third on the first of September 1784, with interest, in gold and silver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted, in purfuance of an act of the last session, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order 4 X JO. BAXTER, clk.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, resurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and passed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, because of the war: part of *Mansell's United Friendship*, 339 acres: part of *Mansell's Purchase*, 1400 acres: *The Scheme*, 74 acres: these four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windsor-Forest*, 1236 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Forest-land*; a considerable part of them is very good soil; each tract is very well watered and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main western fork of the western, or Delaware, falls of Patapsco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houses: these lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Mansell. *Resolution*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder trees; this land lies below *Bush-creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4,147 acres. A reasonable price will be taken for the *whole*; if the tracts are sold *separately*, the price will be more or less, according to the quality and situation. The title to all the tracts is indisputable. Bond with security, for tobacco, orspecie, with interest; or bills of credit of the last emission, at par with specie; will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers. 12

THIRTY HARD DOLLARS REWARD.

Frederick town, July 2, 1781.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick-town Maryland, on the first instant, a negro man named NED BARNES, a likely sensible fellow, a shoemaker, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; he carried with him a goo deal of valuable cloathing, among which are a new light blue cloth coat and waistcoat, a pair of leather breeches, a pair of boots, a pair of neat shoes with silver buckles; it is probable he may have a pass and intends to join the British troops; it is suspected he went off on a likely roan horse. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing home or securing him in any gaol; it is requested he may be searched and the money about him secured. 3w

2 JOHN HANSON.

August 8, 1781.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 25th of July, a negro man named JACOB, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 21 years old. a likely well made fellow, very black; had on a castor hat, blue cloth jacket, tow linen shirt, and white woollen overalls. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home to his master, shall receive, if under 20 miles from home fifteen shillings, if above, twenty shillings, and if out of the county, forty shillings, paid by

2 BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

Montgomery county, July 26, 1781.

DESERTED, the three following recruits belonging to this county, viz.

WILLIAM MEDLEY, born in this state, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, smooth faced, light coloured hair and well made; he lived with one John Williams, near Mr. Robert Owens, and it is believed that he has either been secreted or conveyed away by his mother, who also lives with the said Williams.

THOMAS KELLY, an Irishman, a hatter by trade, 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, marked with the small pox, and has a very remarkable squint, more particularly with his right eye.

JAMES MACKANALLY, an Irishman, 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is a well made man, has dark coloured hair not tied behind, and speaks much on the Irish accent. These two Irishmen left George-town together, about the 2d or 3d of this instant.

The legal reward will be allowed the person or persons who will deliver the said deserters, or either of them to any officer of this state in the continental service, or to

2 JOHN MURDOCK, county lieutenant.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, July 25, 1781.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Thomas Gantt's, jun. a dark bay horse, near 14 hands high, 9 years old, a star in his forehead, some saddle spots, a few gray hairs on his rump, near his tail, trots and gallops, switch tail and hanging mane. Whoever secures the said horse until notice can be given, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by 2 WILLIAM HOBKIRK.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the state of Maryland, in the service of the United States, who have claims for their pay in their own right, or as representatives of those who have fallen or died in the service, that it will be necessary to produce their accounts supported by vouchers or proof by their own oath, of the time they were in the service, and the rank they held, between the first of January 1777 and the thirty-first of July 1780, also of all sums of money received on account of their pay, or otherways not accounted for, with the date of each sum received, and likewise of what cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable.

10 X W. WILKINS, commissioner.

St. Mary's county, July 16, 1781.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, a negro man who says his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Joseph Howard, who lives about 10 miles from Snowdens iron works, appears to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, born in Africa, but speaks plain, has a small hole in the lower part of each ear, his left arm is much shorter than the right; had on and with him, one white and one tow linen shirt, two jackets of country kersey wove cloth, one pair of tow trousers, a pair of shoes, and an old castor hat; he brought with him a small dark bay mare about 12 hands high, 3 years old, a short tail with white hairs about the top, a few white hairs in her forehead, no brand; he says he stole the mare from a man living about 10 miles from his master, the mare is lame and her back so bruised that I am apprehensive she will die.

There is also a negro woman in custody, who says she belongs to Molly Smoot of Charles county, calls herself BETT, appears to be about 25 years old, country born, appears to have lost her senses, she often mentions the names of persons who live in Charles county, from which I have reason to believe she belongs to some person in that county. The owners are desired to pay charges and take them away from

3 ZACHARIAH FORREST, sheriff.

TAKEN up by Samuel Moss, on the 12th of August, inst. on Keely's-point, near the mouth of Severn, a batteau, about 16 feet long, 5 feet and a half wide, has a ring-bolt in her head, and is rowed with four oars. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X w 3

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Iiams, son of George, are desired to bring them in legally proved; and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to discharge the same immediately.

3 X WILLIAM WELSH, } admrs.
JOHN IIAMS, sen. }

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